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Leyland Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Sanitary Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1955



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L E Y L A N D U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L.

—ooOoo—

1955/56

Chairman of the Council :-

Councillor Mrs. R. B. KELLEY, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :-

Councillor Dr. W. M. FOTHERINGHAM

Members :-

Councillor A. BARNES.

Councillor J. B. HAIGH

Councillor A. E. LAVENDER

Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.

Councillor A. B. CHURCH

Councillor S. T. D. KELLEY

Councillor J. PILKINGTON, J.P.

Councillor J. WITHNELL.

Clerk of the Council

-

T. K. CLAYTON (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also
Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4,
Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to
the Borough of Chorley and the Adlington, Longridge and
Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley
Rural District Councils.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.
also Cleansing Superintendent,
Petroleum Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

F. R. SMITH, M.S.I.A.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND. Lancs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual
Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District
of Leyland for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

The number of live births registered in the District during 1955
is 311 or 3 more than in the previous year. This gives an extremely
high birth rate of 18.8 (19.2 adjusted) as compared with 15.0 for
England and Wales.

The number of deaths is 10 less than the previous year and the
death rate is 11.0 (12.4 adjusted) as compared with 11.7 for the
Country as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases decreased
by 9 from 68 to 59 and vascular lesions of the nervous system, which
include all forms of 'strokes', from 40 to 33. The number of deaths
from malignant diseases was reduced from 28 to 16.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age
was 3 as compared with 8 in the year 1954. This gives an infantile
mortality rate of 10 as against a national average of 24.9.

It is pleasing to report that there were no deaths attributable
to child birth in the year 1955. There were two deaths from respiratory
tuberculosis. The death rate from this cause is still below the
national average.

The number of notifications of acute infectious disease was 217
as compared with 238 in 1954. Once again there were no cases of
diphtheria, the last notified case being in 1945.

Other matters regarding the sanitary circumstances of the District are dealt with in the Report and require no special comment from me.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement. My thanks are also due to the Officers of the Council for their ready co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

J. WALKER.

July, 1956.

Physical Features of the Area.

The physical and geological features of the area, which have been described in previous reports, remain substantially the same.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1955)	16,520
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1955 (estimated)	5,553
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1954/55	£111,406
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1954/55	£411

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

The amenities of the District have not varied much during the year. There is a need for more shops, particularly on the new housing estates and plans have been prepared for some to be built on the Broadfield and Wade Hall estates.

Vital Statistics.

Births

Live Births -

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	159	139	298
Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	10	13
Total	...	...	...	162	149	311

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population 18.8

Still Births

Legitimate	...	...	...	4	5	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	4	5	9

Rate Per 1,000 total live and still births 28

Table of Vital Statistics
Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1955	311	18.8	182	11.0	9	28
" 1954	308	19.2	192	12.0	4	13
" 1953	237	15.9	164	11.0	10	40
" 1952	230	15.6	159	10.8	7	30
" 1951	227	15.5	177	12.1	7	30
" 1950	239	16.2	194	13.2	8	32
Average 5 yrs 1950 - 1954	258	16.3	177	11.6	7	29

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as 'crude' rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which, when multiplied by the 'crude' rates enables a true comparison to be made between the vital statistics of one area and another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 1.02 and 1.13 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate 19.2 per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate 12.4 per 1,000 Pop'n.

Table of Vital Statistics.
Maternal and Infant Mortality.

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
			Total Under 1 year.		Neo-Natal Under 4 weeks.	
	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Registered	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1955	Nil	Nil	3	10	2	6
" 1954	1	3.21	8	26	2	6
" 1953	Nil	Nil	4	17	4	17
" 1952	Nil	Nil	6	26	5	22
" 1951	Nil	Nil	5	22	2	9
" 1950	1	4.05	2	8	2	8
Average 5yrs 1950 - 1954.	-	1.4	5	20	3	10

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 years 1950 - 1954 ...	16.2	13.4	1.57	20
1955 ...	19.2	12.4	Nil	10
Lancashire 1955	15.0	13.21	1.34	27
England and Wales 1955	15.0	11.7	0.64	24.9

Analysis of Causes of Death

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	-	2
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	2	2
Malignant Diseases	10	6	16
Diabetes	-	2	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	12	21	33
Heart Diseases	34	25	59
Diseases of Circulatory System	9	5	14
Influenza	2	-	2
Pneumonia	4	1	5
Bronchitis	4	5	9
c/f	77	67	144

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
b/f	77	67	144
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	-	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	13	24
Accidental Causes (not motor accidents)	3	1	4
Suicide	2	1	3
	<u>99</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>182</u>

Diseases of the heart were once again the dominant cause of death in both males and females.

Deaths from malignant diseases were 12 less than the previous year.

Bronchitis and pneumonia caused respectively 9 and 5 deaths.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 33 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes'.

Infantile Mortality.

There were three deaths of infants under 1 year as compared with eight in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 10 per 1,000 live births as compared with 26 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 24.9. The cause of death of the three infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
Female	13 hours	Prematurity.
Female	1 day	Atelectasis. Prematurity. Mongolism. Congenital Heart Lesion.
Male	5 months	Toxaemia. Dehydration. Gastro-enteritis. Ac. Bronchitis.

Tuberculosis

The table below gives age and sex distribution of the new cases and deaths.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0			1					
1								
2				1				
5			1					
10								
15			1					
20	1	2						
25								
35	1	1			1			
45	1				1			
55	1							
65								
75 up-wards								
Totals	4	3	3	1	2	-	-	-

There were two deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1955. The death rate per 1,000 of population from this disease was 0.12. The comparative figures for England and Wales are respiratory 0.13 and non-respiratory 0.02.

There were 11 primary notifications (7 respiratory and 4 non-respiratory) during the year 1955.

There was a total of 14 persons removed from the Register during the year for the following reasons.

Recovered	4
Died	7
Left District	3

Of the seven people on the Register who died five were from causes other than tuberculosis. The number of people on the Register at the end of the year under review is shown below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
38	18	13	14
Totals	56	27	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland			
Average 5 years 1950 - 1954 ...	0.15	0.05	0.20
1954 ...	0.12	0.06	0.19
1955 ...	0.12	Nil	0.12
Lancashire 1955	0.15	0.01	0.16
England and Wales 1955	0.13	0.02	0.15

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Services.

The Laboratory of Preston Royal Infirmary was used to examine specimens for the diagnosis of cases of infectious diseases, pathological specimens for ordinary diseases and for the bacteriological examination of milks, for tests for Tubercle Bacillus in milks and for tests for ice cream.

Hospital Accommodation.

Infectious Diseases are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital. The number of infectious diseases cases admitted in 1955 was 12.

General Disease. Five hospitals were available for patients in this district.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Preston Royal Infirmary | } | Administered by the
Preston and Chorley
Hospital Management
Committee. |
| (2) Chorley Hospital | | |
| (3) Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston | | |
| (4) Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley | | |
| (5) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston (For private patients) | | |

Venereal Diseases. Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

Services Provided by the County Council.

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by No. 4, Health Division. Medical Officer : Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood. Tel. Preston 77263.

Ambulance Facilities.

There are two ambulances, one sitting ambulance and one sitting case car stationed at the Ambulance Station, Leyland. The work done by this station covers the area of the Urban District and surrounding districts.

Home Nursing Service.

There are three female district nurses in the area. Their duties include care of patients in their own homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

Midwifery Service

There is one domiciliary midwife in Leyland who attends expectant mothers confined at home. The area of this nurse extends beyond the boundary of the Urban District.

Home Help Service.

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

There is a weekly session held each Thursday at the School Clinic, 5/7, Somerset Road, Leyland, when a specialist employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee attends.

Child Welfare Centres.

There is a weekly child welfare session held at the following every Wednesday afternoon.

Congregational Sunday School
Methodist Church

Quin Street.
Leyland Lane.

A doctor and health visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are sold at the Centres.

School Medical Service.

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at 5/7, Somerset Road for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care.

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Welfare Services.

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

[illegible]

It will be noted that once again there were no deaths from any of the infectious diseases shown in the table.

The 16 cases of Dysentery compared with 38 the previous year. Thirteen of these occurred at one of the Day Nurseries and the other three cases were all members of one family. Fifteen of the cases occurred in children up to the age of 9 years. The number of cases which occurred is low in comparison with other surrounding areas.

The number of cases of Measles increased from 82 to 166, whereas Whooping Cough decreased from 72 to 16. The trend of notifications of these two diseases may be seen from the following table

	Measles	Whooping Cough
1955	166	16
1954	82	72
1953	22	114
1952	280	25
1951	207	62

Extensive enquiries were made regarding the one notified case of Food Poisoning but Laboratory examinations failed to disclose any specific causative agent although samples of the suspected food were also examined. Apart from meals prepared in the home an enormous number of communal meals are consumed daily in Leyland from the industrial establishments. A notification of one case only of Food Poisoning throughout the year can, therefore, be said to be very satisfactory.

FOOD

Milk.

Routine sampling is carried out of all milk on sale to the general public within the district. There were no new dairies established during the year and a large proportion of the milk sold is of designated quality i.e., Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised. There were, however, some producer retailers selling raw milk on the streets but in October a joint announcement was made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Health that it was intended to include this district in a specified area in which all milk sold by retail would be required to be 'specially designated' i.e., either Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

Nineteen samples of Pasteurised milk were examined and satisfied the phosphatase test which indicated they had been satisfactorily heat treated and therefore free from infection. A further methylene blue test indicated that all the samples were of a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Five Sterilised samples were subjected to a turbidity test which indicated they had been rendered sterile before sale.

A total of 18 samples of all milks which were not heat treated i.e., Raw and Tuberculin Tested were examined. Fifteen of these satisfied the methylene blue reductase test and three failed. Further examinations for the presence of B. Coli were also made on these samples which indicates the standard of cleanliness observed at the farm and eight were found to be unsatisfactory. Details of the unsatisfactory methylene blue and B. Coli results were forwarded to the County Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for his information and attention as the responsibility for ensuring satisfactory standards at the dairy farm is in the hands of that Ministry.

Eighteen biological examinations were made for the presence of live tuberculosis in the raw milks and it is pleasing to report that as in the previous year no tuberculosis was found in any of the samples. There was, therefore, no necessity to serve any notices under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring milk to be heat treated on the grounds that tuberculosis was present.

The County Sampling Officer, Mr. A. Kewley, assisted by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors, took 40 formal samples of milk in the district to be examined for adulteration (added water) and fat deficiency. Of these 38 were genuine in all respects and the results of the other samples along with action taken by the County Council are shown below.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 8.3% fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 6.6% fat.	Vendor notified.

Meat.

The slaughtering of meat at one of the slaughterhouses in the district continued throughout the year. Although two licences had been issued for this purpose only one slaughterhouse was brought into use. As will be seen from the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector there was a one hundred percent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse in the district. A total of 180wts of butchers meat and offal were rejected by the Sanitary Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.

It was necessary on one occasion during the year to ask the Council to authorise proceedings against a butcher who had been found to have diseased meat in his shop following the illicit slaughter of a cow. The butcher was subsequently fined a total of £60 and costs.

Other Food.

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of the various types of food businesses.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	52
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc)	8
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc)	3
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc)	17
Bakers and/or confectioners	13
Fried fish shops	13
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	19
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments.	39
Others	7

Approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ Cwts of foods other than butchers meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Sanitary Inspectors as unfit for human consumption.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 45 samples of other foods and drugs for laboratory examination.

1	Penicillin tablets B.P.	1	Sauce
3	Whisky	1	Mustard sauce
1	Rum	1	Lemon cheese tarts
1	Glycerin	1	Almond slices
2	Dripping	1	Shortbread biscuits
2	Jam	2	Beef sausage
8	Ice cream	2	Plain flour
1	Double cream	2	Peas, canned
1	Boric ointment	2	Sodium bicarbonate
2	Oatmeal	1	Marmalade
3	Lard	1	Table jelly
2	Lemon curd	1	Blancmange powder

All the above samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Ice cream	Fat content 4.5%. Milk solids other than fat 7.2%	Vendor interviewed and further sample obtained.
1 Ice cream	Milk solids other than fat 6.5%.	Vendor interviewed and further sample obtained.
1 Ice cream	Fat content only 4.1%.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Beef sausage	Contained 200 parts per million Sulphite Preservative (expressed as Sulphur Dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed.
1 Beef sausage	Contained 170 parts per million Sulphite Preservative (expressed as Sulphur Dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed.

Ice Cream

The following tabulated results show that this product is maintaining a high bacteriological standard. Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and only a continued appearance of an ice cream in grades 3 and 4 would indicate some fault in manufacture.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Grade 1	17	15	13	11	8
" 2	4	5	5	4	3
" 3	6	4	2	-	-
" 4	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	28	24	20	15	11

Food Hygiene

At the end of December the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 were issued. Some of the provisions were to come into effect on the 1st January, 1956 whilst others which involved possible structural alterations to food premises were to come into operation on the 1st July, 1956. These Regulations were a considerable advance upon any of the previous legislation dealing with this matter.

WATER SUPPLY

In presenting this portion of my report I should like to thank the Water Engineer, Mr. F. D. Howe, for providing statistics and other information.

As a result of the Council's policy in contributing a proportion of the capital costs of the enlargement at the Manchester Corporation's water undertaking in the Lake District, a further supply of water became available to this Authority in June. This additional quantity obviated the necessity to supplement with water from the Council's own boreholes at Clayton-le-Woods.

The following table shows details of the water consumption in gallons during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1955.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	175,215,000	105,535,000	280,750,000
Average Per Day	480,000	289,000	769,000
Average Per Head Per Day	29	17	46

Quality

The Council's consultant analysts, Messrs. Melling and Ardern of Manchester made seven bacteriological examinations of the water going into supply in the district and a further examination was carried out by the Public Health Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. In all cases the samples were reported to be of satisfactory bacteriological standard. Seven chemical examinations were made by the Council's water consultants, all being regarded as satisfactory. A further special sample taken by the Public Health Department and submitted to the County Analyst was also satisfactory.

The following is a record of three of the chemical analyses taken during the year.

				17th May.	2nd Aug.	13th Sept
				<u>Expressed in Parts Per 100,000.</u>		
Total Solids	...	...	...	9.6	5.2	4.0
Total Hardness	...	...	...	5.6	1.6	1.7
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	4.4	1.2	1.0
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	1.2	0.4	0.7
Combined Chlorine	...	...	...	0.9	1.0	0.8
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	.07	.0008	.04
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	.002	.032	.002
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours @ 27°C	...	...	...	.048	.04	.030
Toxic Metals	...	...	...	0.01	Nil	Nil
pH	...	...	...	7.0	7.3	6.7

Mains Extensions.

In order to cater for Housing Estate Development the following new mains were laid.

1,230 yards	3"
75 yards	6"

Supplies to Houses

There were 362 houses newly connected during the year, 343 of these being new houses built for the Local Authority and 19 for private ownership.

At the end of the year the number of dwellinghouses connected direct to the public mains was 5,550 serving an estimated populations of 16,511. There were no houses in the district served by means of a standpipe.

General.

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency. Chlorination at the waterworks at Clayton-le-Woods is by hand and remarks have previously been made as to the advisability of the installation of apparatus for the controlled chlorination of the supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There were no extensions of the sewers to the outlying districts during the year although a scheme had been prepared for sewerage a short length of Longmeanygate at its Earnshaw Bridge end. Attention had been previously drawn to the advisability of sewerage this portion of the district, particularly where a gravity fall could be effected into the existing sewers. No schemes were produced during the year for the enlargement of the sewage disposal works.

Closet Accommodation.

The following comparative table shows the position for dwellinghouses.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955.
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	4445	4729	5010	5369
Waste Water	11	11	11	10	7	7	6	6
all Pail (premises)	488	374	157	158	145	140	130	124
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	65	65	65

PRIVATE STREETS AND BACK PASSAGES.

Work on the following Moss Lane group of streets north of the Railway Station was completed.

Derby Street	Railway Street
Back George Street/Derby Street	George Street
Cross Street	Back Cross Street
Clarence Street	Back Clarence St/George St.
Back Clarence Street/Moss Lane	Belvedere Road
Back Belvedere Road	Baker Street
Back Preston Road.	

The second Moss Lane group of streets comprising the following were started in 1955.

Church Street	St. Ambrose Terrace
Ambrose Street	Back St. Ambrose Terrace
Back Moss Lane	

Work also started on the following streets in the Turpin Green Lane area.

Goulding Avenue	Starkie Street
Stanley Street	Sandfield Street
Princess Street	Back Goulding Avenue
Back Goulding Terrace	Back Starkie Street
Back Turpin Green Lane/Starkie St.	Back Turpin Green Lane/
Back Turpin Green Lane Nos. 73-99.	Sandfield Street

Plans were also prepared for the Chapel Brow group of streets.

SCHOOLS.

The Worden County Secondary School, situated in Westfield Drive on the Broadfield Estate was partly opened for the Autumn term. The extensions to St. Mary's R.C. School in School Lane were completed and work was also commenced on the new R.C. Secondary Modern School on the Wade Hall Estate.

The following is a list of schools open in the District.

Balshaw's Grammar School.	Church Road.
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge	
County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Bannister Drive
Leyland County Junior	Fox Lane

Leyland County Secondary
Methodist Primary
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.
St. James' C. of E. Primary
St. Mary's R.C.
Worden County Secondary School

Yewlands Drive
Turpin Green Lane
Fox Lane
Moss Side
School Lane
Westfield Drive

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year ended 31st December, 1955.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	154	16	170
By other L.A.'s.	153	20	173
Other bodies or persons	19	Nil	19
Totals	326	36	362

Of the 153 houses shown as being completed by other Local Authorities 147 were those completed by the Leyland Joint Development Management Committee which is comprised of representatives from Leyland Urban District Council, the Lancashire County Council and the County Boroughs' of Preston and Wigan. The 20 flats were also built by this Committee. A further 6 houses were built by the Lancashire County Council for occupation by members of the County Police Force.

Improvement Grants.

The following table has been prepared from information supplied by the Surveyor's Department who deal with all formal applications for assistance under this scheme.

	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes.	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Submitted by private individuals to local authority	18	18	-	-
Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil	1	1
Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Work completed +	4	4	Nil	Nil
Additional separate dwellings included in + above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 220
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 370
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:
 - (a) No. found during year 81
 - (b) No. (or estimated No.) at end of year 74
3. No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 51

<u>Houses not included in Clearance Areas</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Displaced Persons.</u>
(1) Houses demolished or closed during year:		
(a) Housing Act, 1936 -		
Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	1	Nil
Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force	3	12
Parts of building closed (Section 12)	Nil	Nil
(b) Housing Act, 1949 -		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 -		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2)	3	4
(2) Repairs during the year :		<u>No. of Houses</u>
Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts		40
Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16)		
Houses made fit -		
(a) By owners		1
(b) By local authority in default of owners		Nil

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, within the district.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-mechanical	15	4	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	53	10	1	Nil
Building Sites	5	3	Nil	Nil
Total	73	17	1	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred to H.M. Insp.		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	by H.M. Insp.		
Want of cleanliness.	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conv. (a) Insufficient	4	4	-	-	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Total	6	6	-	1	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H. M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the local authority varies with the type of factory i.e, whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is therefore maintained with H. M. Inspectors on such matters.

NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT

Construction of new houses continued throughout the year. A total of eight contracts had been either started or completed, the details of which are indicated below. Following a change in policy it is unlikely that there will be any further development of this kind for the time being at any rate.

<u>Contractor</u>	<u>No. of Contract</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. first occupied during</u>		
			<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>
A. Monk Ltd.	1 & 2	198	142	56	-
Irvine Bros. Ltd.	3	36	-	36	-
G. & J. Seddon Ltd.	4	88 20 Flats	-	24	64 20
G. & J. Seddon Ltd.	5	57 8 Flats	-	-	13 -
J. & H. Bullough Ltd.	6	46	-	-	46
Roy & Partners Ltd	7	50 4 Flats	-	-	24 -
G. & J. Seddon Ltd.	8	6 Shops 6 Maison- ettes 6 Garages	-	-	- - -
Total			142	116	167

Total dwellings to be erected ... 513

Total dwellings occupied by end of 1955 ... 425

NEW LEGISLATION.

The following legislation relative to the work of Public Health Departments was enacted during the year.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

Allows the importation of certain foods from Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Amendment) Regulations, 1955.

Provides that requirement to use approved casting pen when slaughtering by Jewish or Mohammedan method applies only to adult cattle.

The Transfer of Functions (Food and Drugs) Order, 1955.

The principal effect of this order is to re-transfer to the Minister of Health a number of functions under the Public Health Acts.

Mineral Oil in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1955.

Allows the presence of limited quantities of micro-crystalline wax in chewing gum only.

Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1955.

Prohibiting the use of any name or pictorial device in describing margarine which is suggestive of butter or anything connected with the dairy interest. Any claim that margarine contains milk must be accompanied by a statement of the butter equivalent.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

An Act which repeals and consolidates much of the previous Food and Drugs legislation.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Lays down detailed standards for the conduct of all persons engaged in the food industry; for the protection of food both during manufacture and whilst on sale and increases the structural standard of all premises used for the preparation or sale of food.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mrs. Kelley and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that this report is presented on some aspects of the work on the environmental side of the Health Department during the year 1955.

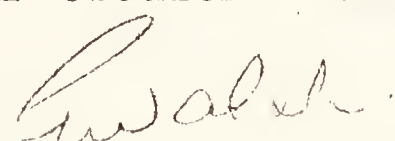
An Annual Report could take many forms, ranging from a bulky missive to an odd sheet or two of statistics. The former might contain full accounts of all Acts, Orders and Regulations emanating from the Government Departments during the year, along with personal criticisms and comments. Suitably interspersed, particularly where the going was pretty heavy, there could be essays on many diverse subjects. Such a report although possibly interesting and instructive would in its compilation occupy an undue proportion of time and it is therefore possible that ordinary everyday duties of the department may have suffered.

It is intended, at any rate for the present, to follow the main lines of the report over the last few years where a few brief comments are made where necessary to the various sections in the body of the report.

In conclusion, the support and encouragement received from all members of the Council and in particular the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, is much appreciated. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Public Health Department and other officers of the Council who have at all times been ready to co-operate where necessary.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant



Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' VISITS.

The figures below tabulate those everyday visits some of which are to investigate complaints and others to make the routine visits of inspection necessary for ensuring a proper compliance with public health law and practice.

These visits initiate many improvements without the necessity to report to the Council for formal or statutory action.

Inspections to Dwelling-houses	370
Verminous Premises	36
Infectious Disease	153
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	19
Food and Food Premises	314
Slaughterhouses	142
Factories and Workshops	17
Milk Sampling	52
Ice Cream Premises	12
Licensed Premises	10
Smoke Observations	28
Caravans	14
Shops	184
Drain Inspections	344
Drain Testing	88
Rodent Control	214
Hawkers	14
Other Visits	252
	<u>2263</u>

HOUSING.

General

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 required local authorities to send advance information to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the numbers of unfit houses likely to be demolished during the forthcoming five years. A preliminary appraisal of such houses in this district showed that there were a total of 63 houses suitable for being dealt with in clearance areas and if such proposals were approved a further 23 houses would also be affected. There were, in addition, 18 houses which were suitable for individual action i.e, other than clearance by areas. The proposals were submitted to the Minister during the year for his approval.

No applications for certificates of disrepair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 were made during the year. It is, therefore, quite reasonable to presume that very few, if any, of the house owners have decided to increase their rents under the provisions of the Act.

Advice continued to be given to intended applicants for improvement grants. Whilst the department does not handle applications such grants are an integral part of the housing problems of a community in view of the fact that housing repairs have to be carried out at the same time as the improvements in order to qualify for a grant.

With the completion of a further 362 new houses the total number built since 1920 is 3,438 which is 62% of the total number of houses in the district. This explains to a certain extent the fairly high standard of housing which exists taking the district as a whole.

Repairs.

A total of 40 unfit houses was rendered fit during the year as a result of informal approaches to the owners without reporting to the Committee for statutory action. One further house which had been the subject of a statutory undertaking given by the owner under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 was rendered fit following extensive repairs.

A summary of recorded defects which were remedied is given below.

Defective eaves gutters	16
Defective roofs	19
Defective flashings to chimney stack	2
Rising dampness	8
Defective stairs	1
Broken sash cords to windows	20
Bulging and open jointed walls	12
Penetrating dampness	14
Perished wallplaster	21
Defective water closets	25
Defective downspouts	14
Defective woodwork to window frames	4
Defective doors	2
Defective fireplaces and flues	16
Dilapidated pails to pail closets	7

Condemned Houses.

Following reports to the Council on the condition of individual unfit houses, statutory proceedings were commenced in respect of six such houses during the year with a view to either the issuing of Closing Orders or Demolition Orders.

The following are the details of the houses concerned.

235, Fox Lane	Closing Order
237, Fox Lane	Closing Order
14, Leyland Lane	Undertaking not to use for human habitation and scheme for conversion to lock-up garages to be approved within 12 months.
3, City Cottages, Longmeanygate.	Closing Order.
402, Leyland Lane.	Undertaking to use only two rooms of house for period of twelve months.
8, Worden Lane.	Closing Order.

RODENT CONTROL.

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwell- ing House	Agric- ultural	All other (incl. Business Premises	Total
Total number of properties	14	5442	94	473	6023
Number of properties inspected	8	154	53	43	258
Number of Infested Properties Rats Mice	7	44	Nil	5	56
	-	46	Nil	9	55
Number of Treatments by Local Authority	7	91	Nil	11	109

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

The annual test baiting of the sewerage system of the district took place during the month of May. It was found that the prefabricated houses estate off Bent Lane and an area around Broad Square had rats in the sewers and therefore full treatments were carried out in the districts affected, using sausage rusk and zinc phosphide followed by bread mash and arsenic six months later.

The writer was elected Chairman of the North West Lancashire Representative Committee for rodent control which comprises elected members and officials of all local authorities in the area and held under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A total of 8 septic tanks in Slater Lane was connected to the main sewerage system following schemes prepared in the department. A grant of £7. 10. 0. in accordance with the Council's policy was made to each owner towards the cost of this work.

Eight pail closets were abolished during the year which include two which were attached to houses subsequently condemned.

The department continued to provide a service for the freeing of choked drains and sewers and a total of 224 blockages were cleared. Routine inspections of drainage work carried out by private contractors were made throughout the year as and when necessary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Routine enquiries where appropriate were carried out into all notified cases of food poisoning and infectious disease. Where necessary admission to hospital was arranged. Disinfection was also carried out in houses where the following cases occurred.

Scarlet Fever	11
Poliomyelitis	1

In cases nursed at home suitable disinfectant is made available free of charge and advice given on isolation. The small 8oz tins of strong disinfectant for household use continued to be available on request.

SHOPS

Routine inspections were made throughout the year on the relevant provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, not only in regard to those provisions which are the responsibility of this Authority but also those provisions of the Act delegated from the County Council to this Authority.

A total of 184 inspections were made as against 132 the previous year.

FOOD

Slaughterhouses.

The following table gives certain statistical information with regard to the one slaughterhouse in Leyland Lane. The numbers slaughtered are comparatively small as may be expected from a private establishment catering for only two of the Leyland butchers. As, however, slaughtering took place on practically every Sunday throughout the year, the time involved in maintaining a one hundred percent inspection of all slaughtered animals is considerable. All carcasses slaughtered in the district and which satisfied your Inspectors as to their fitness for food were stamped with an approved mark in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 - 1952.

	Cattle excl. cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	78	147	Nil	583	Nil
Number inspected	78	147	Nil	583	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis - Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	29	86	Nil	80	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	37%	59%	Nil	14%	Nil
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	41	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	18%	28%	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of carcasses found to be affected with cysticercus bovis <div>One - cold storage effected</div>					

A total of 18 Cwts of meat and offal from the slaughterhouse were rejected as being unfit for human consumption owing to disease or other abnormal condition.

Court Proceedings.

Following the discovery of some diseased organs in the butchers shops of Mr. Thomas Gerard Clarkson, 346, Leyland Lane, the Council authorised proceedings to be taken against him and the following charges were heard at the Leyland Magistrates Court, Chapel Brow, on the 29th August, 1955.

1. Having in possession for the purpose of preparation for sale food unfit for human consumption contrary to Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, namely one bovine head.

2. Having in possession for the purpose of preparation for sale food unfit for human consumption contrary to Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, namely one pair bovine lungs.
3. Having in possession for the purpose of preparation for sale food unfit for human consumption contrary to Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, namely one bovine liver.
4. Failing to give notice to the Local Authority of intention to slaughter an animal for sale for human consumption contrary to Article 8 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.
5. Failing to give notice to the Local Authority that part of the carcase and internal organs of an animal slaughtered for sale for human consumption is diseased contrary to Article 9 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.
6. Removing the carcase and certain internal organs of an animal slaughtered for sale for human consumption from the place of slaughter before it had been inspected and its removal authorised by an Inspector of the Local Authority contrary to Article 10 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.
7. Failing to take such steps as are reasonably necessary to protect food from contamination contrary to Byelaw 4 of the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by the Leyland Urban District Council relating to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air.

The defendant was found guilty on the first six charges and was fined £10 on each charge, making a total of £60 in all. He was found not guilty on the seventh charge. Costs were also awarded against him.

Other Foods.

The following are the details of food which was inspected and found unfit for human consumption and duly surrendered by the owners.

Ham	(Tinned)	18.lbs.	(3 tins)
Meat	"	86.lbs.	(15 ")
Meat	(Fresh)	293.lbs.	
Fruit	(Tinned)	55.lbs.	(34 ")
Vegetables	(Fresh)	68.lbs.	
Vegetables	(Tinned)	29.lbs.	(43 ")
Butter & fats		45.lbs.	
Oysters		20.lbs.	(100)
Fish	(Fresh)	10.lbs.	

The number of hawkers and their premises registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is given below.

Registered Hawkers	26
Registered Premises	9

The following milk licences (including supplementary) were issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949.

Tuberculin Tested	12
Pasteurised	11
Sterilised	15

There was no refusal to grant or revocation of a licence during the year.

The number of registered milk distributors in the district at the end of the year was as follows.

Own dairies in the district	3
Dairy farmers in the district	2
Dairies outside the district	12
Milk shops in the district	10

There were, in addition to the above, a total of 12 producer retailers operating in the district who are not required to be registered with the Local Authority. This number is not official but is based on observations and used for sampling purposes etc.

The following are details of ice cream premises registered.

Manufacture and sale	3
Sale only	59

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A weekly service for the collection of household refuse was maintained throughout the year.

Operating costs rose considerably during the year mainly owing to increased wages, which, being negotiated at national level are outside the control of the department.

The 8/16 cubic yard rear loader Lewin compressing refuse collector on a 5 ton Austin chassis reached the end of its useful life. This vehicle which had been purchased in November, 1947 had been costing a considerable amount in repairs and it was decided that it would be more economic to use a new vehicle.

A further 16/18 cubic yard rear loader fore and aft tipper, manufactured by Shelvoke & Drewry was purchased in July, 1955.

The following table gives an indication of the cost of the cleansing service expressed as a percentage of the overall rate demand and a comparison is made on this basis with the year 1938/39.

	1938/39	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Population	12,680	14,920	16,020	16,520
Number of Houses	4,092	4,925	5,197	5,553
Tonnage removed (estimated)	80 Tons Per Week	90 Tons Per Week	100 Tons Per Week	110 Tons Per Week
Net Cost	£2,876	£6,973	£7,910	£8,287
Amount of General Rate	13/-	21/6d	22/6d	23/6d
Rateable Value	£71,063	£94,701	£101,839	£111,406
Sum represented by ld rate	£250	£365	£384	£411
Net cost of services expressed as a per- centage of annual rate yield.	7.4%	7.4%	7.6%	7.1%

The net cost shown excludes the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme but includes that of kitchen waste collection for the three years 1952/53 to 1954/55.

The following table makes a comparison of the total cost per week of refuse collection and disposal for each house in the district and a comparison is made with 1938/39.

	Cost Per Week Per House
1938/39	3 ¹ / ₄ d
1952/53	6 ¹ / ₂ d
1953/54	7d
1954/55	7d

Storage of Household Refuse.

The Municipal Owned Dustbin Scheme, which is now well established, continued in operation, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet bin to the British Standard Specification No. 792 : 1947, being supplied. A summary of the cost of the scheme since its inception at the beginning of the financial year 1949/50 is given below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cost expressed in terms of 1d rate</u>
1949/1950	1.6 pence
1950/1951	1.4 "
1951/1952	1.7 "
1952/1953	1.8 "
1953/1954	1.1 "
1954/1955	1.0 "
1955/1956	1.7 "

Collection.

The vehicles employed on the work of collection were :-

- 1 - 8/16 cubic yard rear loader Lewin Compressing Refuse Collector on a 5 ton Austin chassis (Nov. 1947)
Up to July, 1955.
- 1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson (January, 1949)
- 1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Dennis (April, 1952)
- 1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry
Fore & Aft Tipper (March, 1954)
- 1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry
Fore & Aft Tipper (From July, 1955)

Disposal.

The tip in Lydiate Lane, Cuerden was completed, soiled and handed back to the farmer and a further tip was commenced in July on the south side of Chain Pond Road in Worden Park. A further tip on farm land in Ulnes Walton continued in use throughout the year. As mentioned in previous years a long-term site for tipping is necessary and towards the end of the year negotiations began with the agent of the Worden Estate to acquire the tipping rights in the sand and gravel quarry, Dawson Lane, Leyland.

Salvage.

Once again there was a record weight of material recovered for resale from refuse arising within the district. Details of the total weight of 834 tons are given in the table on Page 43. The value of the material sold was nearly £4,923, which is the highest figure ever yet received by this Authority.

The value recovered per head of population for this and previous years is shown below.

	Population	Value Sold	Value per head of population.
		£	S. D.
1952	14,780	3,936	5. 4.
1953	14,920	3,787	5. 1.
1954	16,020	4,229	5. 3.
1955	16,520	4,923	6. 0.

Comparative Table - Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold

	1955				1954			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs
Paper	355	5	3	0	322	10	2	0
Kitchen Waste	439	2	0	0	428	15	2	0
Rags	3	7	3	14	4	12	2	0
Sacking		14	3	16		17	0	0
Carpets	1	16	3	26	2	8	0	0
Woollens		4	1	26		6	3	26
String		8	0	14		8	0	0
Brass			1	23		2	0	8
Lead				22			3	22
Copper		2	2	24		3	2	15
Pewter		-	-	-				8
Aluminium		2	2	12		4	2	0
Cast Iron	4	15	3	0	3	12	3	0
Tins	27	9	3	0	17	3	1	0
Miscellaneous		7	0	16	1	0	0	6
	833.	18.	2.	25	782.	5.	3.	1

Comparative Table - Value of Salvage Sold.

	1955			1954		
	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Paper	2932	0	6	2245	3	2
Kitchen Waste	1701	9	10	1661	9	9
Rags	83	3	3	101	3	9
Sacking	7	17	2	10	12	0
Carpets	11	1	11	14	8	0
Woollens	30	18	2	45	12	4
String	2	8	9	2	8	0
Brass	4	5	6	12	7	10
Lead		16	6	3	19	6
Copper	33	8	8	29	15	4
Pewter	-	-	-	1	11	9
Aluminium	14	18	6	21	3	4
Cast Iron	29	1	11	24	2	6
Tins	68	14	1	44	3	0
Miscellaneous	2	10	0	11	15	0
	4922.	14.	9.	4229.	15.	3.

A useful way of assessing the efficiency of the kitchen waste and waste paper salvage services is to reduce the annual figures to the average weight collected for each 1,000 of population per month.

The following table has therefore been prepared and very few authorities can show such consistently high figures.

Yield Table - Comparative Figures

	Weight Per 1,000 Population Per Month	
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste
	Cwts	Cwts
1946	19.6	31.4
1947	19.2	30.2
1948	24.5	38.1
1949	30.9	38.5
1950	23.0	37.6
1951	25.6	41.8
1952	25.1	40.3
1953	32.8	41.4
1954	33.5	44.5
1955	35.9	43.8

Waste Paper.

The weight of waste paper collected increased by 32 tons or 10% more than in 1954 and is the greatest weight ever recorded by this Local Authority since waste paper collections commenced in 1937. Coupled with this increased tonnage there were two upward movements in the prices obtained for mixed waste paper. These were an increase from £6. 10. 0 to £7. 10. 0 per ton from the 1st January, 1955 and a further increase of 10/- to £8 per ton from the 1st April, 1955. This latter price was then maintained throughout the year.

Kitchen Waste.

The kitchen waste produced in the district was sold to Preston Corporation at a price of £3. 17. 6d per ton. This price has remained static for the last two years and so far as can be foreseen the demand is likely to remain steady.

Comparative Table - Gross Income from Salvage

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs	£.	S.	D.
1940	253	1	2	0	429	0	0
1941	258	5	0	20	770	17	6
1942	699	12	2	20	2180	16	5
1943	762	14	2	0	2270	17	9
1944	600	2	2	0	1855	0	1
1945	508	4	2	3	1557	18	10
1946	454	11	2	13	1545	4	6
1947	434	16	3	0	1694	6	5
1948	553	15	2	16	2331	19	0
1949	616	15	3	23	2836	10	8
1950	548	13	1	24	2243	9	6
1951	628	10	0	19	4771	19	0
1952	633	6	0	13	3936	2	5
1953	690	8	2	11	3787	6	11
1954	782	5	3	1	4229	15	3
1955	833	18	2	25	4922	15	3
Total	9,259.	3.	2.	20	41,363.	19.	6

The following table has been prepared to show the average cost per ton obtained spread over all the different salvageable items since 1940 and may be read in conjunction with the above table.

Average Cost Per Ton of All Salvageable Sales

	£.	S.	D.
1940	1	13	11
1941	2	19	8
1942	3	2	5
1943	2	19	7
1944	3	1	10
1945	3	1	4
1946	3	7	11
1947	3	17	11
1948	4	4	2
1949	4	12	0
1950	4	1	8
1951	7	11	9
1952	6	4	4
1953	5	9	9
1954	5	8	2
1955	5	18	1

SMOKE ABATEMENT

A total of 28 smoke observations were made on the various factory chimneys in the area. Considering the fairly heavy concentration of industry in the district the amount of black or dark smoke emitted to the atmosphere is remarkably small. The use of modern plant and equipment by industry is mainly responsible for this state of affairs. A close watch is, however, being maintained on the situation and any relaxing of the standards will be quickly investigated.

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

This service which started towards the end of 1951, operated throughout the year. The R.S.P.C.A. approved methods are used and as previously arranged, materials are supplied by the Society. The charge for both dogs and cats is 1/- per animal. As the apparatus is the property of the R.S.P.C.A. and in accordance with previous arrangements, one half the receipts are forwarded to the Society.

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens.
Owner	87	63	23
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	7	Nil
Total	87	70	23

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.

Thirty-four licences for the storage of petroleum spirit and one for calcium carbide were issued during the year.

At one garage plans were deposited and approved for increasing the storage capacity from 1,500 to 7,000 gallons of petroleum spirit. The installation before being finally passed was subjected to a pressure test in accordance with Home Office recommendations.

